(XXXIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 1689.)


# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1779.

## LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *February* 17.

SIR William Howe rose, and in a short speech descanted on the injustice which had been done him, both in that house and without doors, by the prejudicial opinions entertained respecting his conduct while commander in chief in America; opinions never contradicted, and possibly encouraged, by those who alone had it in their power to speak from authority on the subject. He in particular pointed out two assertions which had been made in parliament, and which amounted to a charge against him and his brother, of not having put an end to the American war when it was in their power; the one was a declaration by an honourable gentleman lately returned from America, that "the means were equal to the object," had the war been properly conducted; the other, by the same gentleman, "that the southern expedition, the entering Pennsylvania, and the marching to Philadelphia," was the cause of every ill consequence which ensued. Nothing could disprove these assertions but the letters which had passed between him and the secretary of state for the American department—He was in hopes therefore that the honourable gentleman to whom he alluded, would have set on foot an enquiry which had so frequently been talked of, and which he and his brother had anxiously waited for; as however no person had thought proper to move for the papers in question, he was at length reduced to the disagreeable necessity of moving for them himself, and he trusted no gentleman would object, as it would from those papers appear to whom censure was due, if any were due; and either he and his brother would stand acquitted or condemned, according as the facts should come out to be against them or in their favour. He then read his motion as follows:

That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before the house copies or extracts of all letters of correspondence that have been received by the secretary of state for the American department, from Sir William Howe, from the 4th of August, 1775, to the 16th of May, 1778.

Lord Howe rose to second his brother, and spoke for a short time in a similar manner. His lordship concluded with saying, that it was his determination to retire from the service, and to have no connection whatever with any public person; but that he wished not to retire with discredit, unless it should be proved that he merited it. Ministers had withheld that approbation of the conduct of the general and himself from the public, which they had both received from their most gracious sovereign: that the enquiry which the papers moved for would necessarily lead to, would afford a proof whether they were entitled to the approbation they desired, or whether they must rest contented with the shame and obloquy, which a proof of their not having done their duty would necessarily involve them in.

Governor Johnstone rose in order to answer what had fallen from the honourable general in his speech introductory to his motion, relative to what he had in a former debate said upon the subject of the American war. The governor again declared, that he was still of opinion that the force sent to America was *adequate to the object*, and that the southern expedition was the immediate cause of the capture of the army under general Burgoyne, and all the subsequent ill success; but that he meant not to charge the gallant general, or his noble brother, as the cause of these mischiefs. No man respected both of them more than he did; no man wished more heartily that they would come off with honour from any enquiry that could be set on foot respecting their conduct; he did not take upon him to say who was to blame, he only thought an enquiry highly necessary; it might appear, that the southern expedition was planned at home, that the troops were so sent out, that there arrival in America was such as to render them ineffectual, and that the whole conduct of the war was in the hands of the king's servants, and that they alone were answerable. With regard to the southern expedition; he knew perfectly well it was the opinion of all ranks of people in the country (of America) that it was an unwise and ruinous measure. He did not trust solely to his own judgment respecting it; that was too little to rest upon, and too poor a ground to justify the house in crediting his assertions: he had taken the opinion of a great variety of sensible and impartial persons on the subject; all men of intelligence and reputation, many of them military men, who one and all agreed, that the expedition to Pennsylvania was highly impolitic. For that reason he still retained his opinion, that the force which had been sent out by this country was equal to its object; but yet he was not so obstinate as to say, that he would not change his opinion, if the papers moved for proved that he was wrong in so thinking.

The governor said further, that the loss of America, and the various ill successes of the American war, highly demanded an enquiry; that every member of the British parliament, who had a grain of spirit, or of love for his country, must wish for such an enquiry; that he did most earnestly; but at the same time he wished it might be a fair, candid and impartial enquiry, without respect to persons, and that the praise or censure, which in the result of the enquiry might appear due, might be distributed with rigid justice. Before he sat down, he begged the gallant general and the noble lord not to regard him in the odious light of an accuser, but as a member of the British parliament, delivering his sentiments upon an object of the first importance, with the freedom that should ever characterize the members of that house.

Lord Howe, after complimenting the governor on what he had said respecting the general and himself, declared that he had understood that he had designed to have moved an enquiry, and as he probably would take the lead on the present occasion, he hoped he would bring forward the gentlemen on whose judgment in support of his own opinion he maintained his assertion, "that the southern expedition was ruinous and impolitic," in order that the house might know what degree of authority and weight their judgment carried in it. His lordship avowed having assisted in planning the enterprise, and assured the house, that if the southern expedition did not appear to be well founded, of infinite utility to the progress of the war, and exceeding advantageous to the public service, he would be contented to retire, covered with shame, when the enquiry was over.

Governor Johnstone replied, and declared that he never intended to have stirred the question, if the honourable gentleman, or some other person, had not moved it, but that he had before promised the noble lord, that he would second it whenever it was moved, which he had now done.

General Burgoyne rose, and expressed a wish that the enquiry might be general, and might take in the whole of the American war, including his expedition and the surrender of his army at Saratoga.

The question being read was agreed to unanimously.

*Extracts from lord North's speech on opening the budget, Monday, March* 1.

Lord North rose, and addressing himself to the committee for raising the sum of seven millions for the service of the current year, on terms which had been reported to the house and accepted; it therefore, he said, was now his duty to lay before the committee propositions for raising the annuity to be paid to the lenders for the loan of the said seven millions. But before he produced these propositions, he took occasion to mention the difficulties arising in his station to provide such taxes as would be productive, and yet neither oppressive or partial. He entered into a distinction between laying new taxes, and making additions to old ones. With regard to the first, his lordship said, that no minister could possibly foresee what any new tax would produce; as it was new ground he trod upon, it was impossible to prevent many unforeseen embarrassments, evasions and impartialities, which might render them deficient, so as to baffle all his calculations: a chancellor of the exchequer in this case could only propose such taxes as he thought would answer the object proposed, without being burthensome to the subject; but he could not be answerable of their falling short of the amount estimated, for no exact calculations can be formed of new taxes.

But after having proved them to be deficient, it certainly behoved him to try some other expedient, and no better could be devised than to lay an additional duty on articles already taxed; the produce of which being ascertained for years back, accurate calculations can be made of the produce of any augmentation.

His lordship explained the reasons why the two taxes of last year on servants and houses had proved deficient in no less a sum than 200,000l. he said it was owing to mistakes in the mode of appointing the collection, and to prejudices and partialities. To these and other circumstances he ascribed their failure, and added, that the public had been cheated by the shameful evasions of the acts constituting these taxes; that they were not therefore to be given up. He would not have gentlemen think he meant to shelter his deficiencies by applying to the sinking fund to make them good. At present they appeared indeed as deficiencies; but on a future day he hoped to bring in bills to remedy the errors in the acts, and to put them upon such a footing, that both these taxes will produce more than they were taken for.

From this digression his lordship returned to the business of the day.

The sum wanting to pay the three per cent. annuity, and the additional terminable annuity for twenty-nine years, is 472,500l. In order to raise this, his first proposition was an additional five per cent. on the produce of all customs and excises; and he declared this to be a certain productive tax on which he could depend for the amount he intended to take it, but also a very light tax, and advantageous to the state, as it would require no new officers, but would be added by the officers in the respective departments of the customs and excise, with one dash of a pen to the foot of an account made out to merchants or dealers for the duties or excises they were before liable to on every commodity.

His lordship shewed on what articles it would fall heaviest, viz. on wines, on sugars, on British made low wines and spirits, on beer, soap, candles, and hides for shoes; but as any further excises on the common drink of the labouring people, or on soap, candles and hides, would alarm the common people and the manufacturers, though without reason, (for it would not make above the tenth part of a farthing on a pot of porter, nor a farthing in the pound in candles, soap or leather) yet as the brewers had once before taken the advantage, and laid a halfpenny, when government did not impose a farthing, he should propose another tax to supply the deficiency.

His lordship then gave a detail of the produce of the customs and excises separately for three years back, and stated the average produce of each. The customs at 2,500,000l. or thereabouts; the excises at 5,500,000l. or thereabouts, annually. And he made the net produce of his new tax of five per cent. to produce 315,000l. allowing the beer, candles, soap and leather, to be taxed; but if these were to be excepted, it would make a deficiency of 32,000l.

His second proposition was 9d. on every horse for every stage to all persons travelling post in post-chaises, to be paid by the traveller; and a halfpenny per mile on all diligences in, and a halfpenny out, that is to say for their journey and return, to be paid by the owners.

The above tax he said being a new one, he would not pretend to warrant its produce, but from the best information he could obtain of the number of chaises and horses let out for hire, exclusive of London and Middlesex, he had reason to conclude that it would produce 164,000l. which added to the 314,000l. the amount of the five per cent. would make the sum total 478,000l. by which there would be a surplus above the payments to the annuitants. However, if the committee should agree to except the beer, candles, &c. there would be a deficiency of 32,000l. which he proposed to supply, by taking away the privilege of franks, only allowing the letters to members a short time before, during and a short time after the session, to be freed; or if it was thought more eligible, he should propose a bill to repeal the prohibition of cambrics, and to allow the importation of that article, subject to the former duties, which produced 35,000l. and to the new duty.

These are the outlines of the remainder of the budget.

What his lordship said further, by way of explanation, we shall give in concise terms:—

No one he believed would think an addition of forty shillings on a ton of Oporto wine any hardship, after the vintners had so far imposed on the public as to raise a bottle from 2s. to 2s. 6d. because government had laid one penny per bottle, by their tax last year. On coals, the new duty would be about 4d. per chaldron, which he thought very light. On sugars, it would not make a farthing a pound, and could not give any colour for the importer to raise the price on the consumer.

As to the tax on travelling post, it would affect only those who could well afford that conveniency, which was greater in England than elsewhere; it was the luxury of travelling. His lordship computed, that there are 4200 post-chaises kept for hire on the roads, exclusive of London and Middlesex, and 16,000 horses, who perform two stages a day one day with another. With respect to resources, he declared, we are not yet near the end of our tether.

Mr. Pulteney spoke very long, not in direct reply nor opposition, but to make propositions of his own, asserting, it would be better for every man to make a declaration of his property upon oath, and to pay 15s. for every 100l. than to adopt the ruinous method of loans, and such taxes to pay the interest. He quoted his own pamphlet, and Smith on the wealth of nations, whom he extolled above all the writers of the present age.

Mr. Burke could not by any means allow of Mr. Pulteney's reasoning. He made no material objections to the taxes; but thought travellers should pay so much per mile. Upon this hint, lord North made an alteration in his motion respecting this tax. It now stands at one penny per mile for every pair of horses travelling post in a chaise; and all inn-keepers and others to have licences for letting horses, and to pay five shillings a year for such licences. They are to have stamps for every stage printed, from the stamp-office, expressing the number of miles and the money collected; they are to give them to travellers, who are to deliver them at the turnpike gates, as a voucher of having paid the money.

Lord North arose and put his propositions, excepting porter, candles, soap, and leather, from the general tax; which were severally agreed to without a division.

*Further particulars from lord North's speech.*

He said, that though the war should be continued, we should still have the means of carrying it on with vigour, and be enabled to *procure as much* as we might *want*. If the terms of the loan were hard, our credit was *good*, and in *high* reputation; and though it might not be thought necessary or proper in the future prosecution of it to continue borrowing and funding, means might be devised for raising the necessary supplies within the year. Such a plan, he was satisfied, would be productive of many benefits, nay, singular advantages. It would tend to raise the value of the funds already in being. it would rouse the people at large to the most vigorous exertions; it would fully restore public credit. He did not pretend to determine exactly, whether such a plan was, or was not, practicable. He thought there was nothing very difficult in it, if there was a *full confidence* in government, accompanied with an approbation of their measures. He allowed, if confidence was wanting; if a diversity of opinions prevailed in that house, and among the people at large, that such a disposition would tend to throw almost insurmountable difficulties in the way. But he *hoped* that would not be the case; he hoped that the nation in general retained a proper sense of their own injuries, and of the perfidious conduct of France; and that as America was the original cause of all our calamities, the people see the necessity of prosecuting the war to an issue; and that, considering France and America as *one* enemy, an union would take place, sufficient to inspire us with the most vigorous and successful exertions.

He said that he knew further, that Mr. Neckar did not approve of the present war because of the real state of the finances; and so far from their credit being high in other countries, they could not procure a loan in Holland on the terms proposed by them, but were obliged to go without it. A great deal had been said of their turning their whole attention to their marine, and neglecting their military establishments. It might be true, but he could hardly believe it. Their situation was such as required a very great military force; the genius

and inclination of the nation led that way; and he never could be perſuaded, until the event proved it, that France meant to rival us as a maritime power. Such an attempt would be unnatural, when the genius of the people was conſidered; it would be impracticable, when her ſituation and views on the continent were taken into the account.

His Lordſhip ſat down, after being up two hours and forty minutes.

*The ſpeech of Sir Fletcher Norton to admiral Keppel, in conſequence of the houſe of commons order for returning their thanks to that officer upon his late honourable acquittal.*

"ADMIRAL KEPPEL,

"THIS houſe have done you the diſtinguiſhed honour of ordering their thanks to be given to you, an honour never conferred but upon extraordinary merit, which thanks it is my duty to communicate to you in your place.

"After having ſat ſo long in this chair, I hope it is unneceſſary to declare, that I have been always happy to obey the orders of the houſe; and I have now a particular ſatisfaction in that obedience—Indeed every generous mind muſt feel ſatisfaction, when the day of honourable acquittal ſucceeds to the day of ſevere trial; and this pleaſure was, I believe, never more general nor more ſincere upon any occaſion.

"You, Sir, was called by your ſovereign, with the approbation of all deſcriptions of men, particularly thoſe of your own profeſſion, to a ſtation of the utmoſt difficulty, and of the higheſt importance. The ſafety of this country, and the honour of the Britiſh flag, were truſted in your hands, when the enemy was expected upon our coaſt; and notwithſtanding the moſt able diſcharge of this great and momentous truſt, you was accuſed of miſconduct and neglect of duty. But, after a very long and full inveſtigation, by men in every reſpect the beſt qualified to judge, that charge appeared to be ill grounded and malicious, and your judges have unanimouſly and honourably acquitted you, and have further added, that your conduct on the 27th and 28th of July laſt was that of a judicious, brave, and experienced officer. Surely then it cannot be matter of ſurpriſe, that extraordinary marks of reſpect and eſteem are ſhewn to ſuch a character. We now know with certainty, that our confidence in you was not miſplaced; and we entertain a well grounded hope, that there ſtill remain amongſt the naval officers talents and abilities fully equal to the dangerous criſis.

"Amidſt the general joy, I cannot help repeating the ſingular pleaſure which I feel in giving you the thanks of this houſe, which I now do, for your diſtinguiſhed courage, conduct and ability, in defending the kingdom in the courſe of laſt ſummer, effectually protecting its trade, and more particularly for your having upheld the honour of the Britiſh flag on the 27th and 28th of July laſt."

Upon which admiral Keppel ſaid,

"MR. SPEAKER,

"IT is impoſſible by any expreſſions I can uſe, to do juſtice to my feelings of gratitude to the houſe, for the honour they have done me by their approbation of my conduct.

"The good opinion of my fellow citizens, expreſſed by the repreſentatives of the nation, cannot but be received by me as a moſt acceptable addition to the ſatisfaction I felt in the recent ſentence, to which you have been pleaſed to allude, of a court-martial; the reſult of a full and deliberate enquiry, expreſſive of their ſentiments of the ſubject referred to their examination, in terms equally honourable to themſelves and me.

"The pleaſure I feel at this moment is not a little heightened, by the unavoidable recollection of the very different emotions I felt when I was laſt in this houſe, and in this place.

"I ſhould be guilty of great injuſtice, if, on an occaſion like the preſent, I neglected to inform this houſe, that my efforts for the public ſervice, in the inſtances in which the houſe has been pleaſed to diſtinguiſh them, were moſt zealouſly ſeconded by many as gallant and able officers as the navy of England ever produced; to whoſe attention and ſpirit, next to the Divine Providence, the ſucceſs of theſe efforts ought to be in a great meaſure aſcribed.

"I cannot ſit down without returning to you, Sir, perſonally, my particular thanks, for the very, very obliging terms in which you have executed the commands of the houſe."

The admiral having ſaid this, was in a manner overcome by the extreme ſenſibility that has ſo conſpicuouſly characteriſed him, and immediately retired from the houſe, returning home amidſt the applauſe and acclamation of a numerous populace.

BOSTON, *April 26.*

We have the pleaſure to acquaint the public, that laſt Thurſday evening arrived here, the continental frigate Queen of France, capt. Olney, with the ſhip Maria of ſixteen guns, three brigs, and the ſchooner Hibernia, being the remainder of the eight ſail captured by the Warren, Queen of France, and Ranger.

The Ranger, capt. Simſon, is arrived at Portſmouth, with the other brig and ſchooner Chance.

Laſt evening the brig Tyrannicide, captain Allen Hallet, belonging to this ſtate, returned into port from a ſucceſsful cruiſe; having taken ſince the brig Revenge, a ſchooner bound from the Weſt Indies for Newfoundland, laden with rum, ſugar and molaſſes; and on Tueſday laſt, a fine ſhip of 300 tons, mounting fourteen 6 pounders, bound from Scotland for New-York, laden with dry goods, and above 1000 barrels of proviſions, of different kinds.

Yeſterday a veſſel was obſerved to go into Marblehead or Salem, and a conſiderable firing heard; from whence 'tis conjectured it is a prize.

*Extract of a letter from an officer on board the ſhip Alliance, dated France, Feb. 9, 1779.*

"We arrived at France in 23 days, and I believe we ſhould have arrived in 16 days, but we had a bad ſtorm about 8 days after we left Boſton, which carried away our main-top-maſt, and wrecked us very much; the ſtorm laſted about two days, and after we got rid of this, came another of a different kind,—Seventy-odd Iriſh and Engliſhmen had agreed together to riſe and take the ſhip from us, and to ſacrifice all the officers; the gunner, boatſwain, and carpenter, were the firſt which were to fall victims. If this could not be accompliſhed, when they ſaw the land, they were to take the two bow guns and point them aft, ſo as to fire in the cabbin, loaded with grape ſhot; the two forecaſtle guns, and point at the quarter-deck. This was to be done whilſt the officers were at dinner; and when they had accompliſhed this, they were to take the ſhip to England or Ireland. But through the bleſſing of God ſome of them being faint hearted told of it, and blew up the curſed plot. We have got about 40 of them in irons. We expect ſome of them will be hung at the yard-arm, and others put in gaol to be exchanged for our men. After this we fell in with two Sweeds, a ſhip and a ſnow, loaded with Engliſh property; we took them, and kept with them till the day before we got in, and then parted. We expect they have arrived at ſome other port. We ſhould have taken an Engliſh privateer, if it had not been for the rebels we had on board. The prizes are loaded with fiſh, tin and tea."

NEW HAVEN, *May 5.*

Saturday night laſt, brigadier-general Silliman, and his ſon major Silliman, both of the militia, were taken from the general's houſe, in Fairfield, by a party of about 10 tories, from Long-Iſland. The affair was conducted with ſuch ſecrecy, that although they lived near two miles from the water ſide, the inhabitants knew nothing of the matter, till it was fully accompliſhed.

PHILADELPHIA, *May 18.*

On Saturday laſt came up a letter of marque brigantine, capt. Thomas Murdoch—On Thurſday morning, the 6th inſtant, about forty leagues from Cape Henlopen, he met with the misfortune of loſing his main-maſt—Soon after which, and before he was well diſengaged from the wreck, a ten gun ſchooner of 4 and 3 pounders, ſuppoſed to be the Pearl's tender, compleatly equipped and fully manned, engaged him for 7 hours—Capt. Murdoch was of an inferior force to the enemy, and had in the whole about thirty in number (half of which were ſubjects of his moſt chriſtian majeſty) who exerted themſelves with ſo much gallantry in the defence of the veſſel, as obliged them finally to sheer off. The captain and crew, on this occaſion, have acquired much honour; and particular merit is due to the French gentlemen paſſengers on board, for their ſpirited conduct during the action. Capt. Murdoch's loſs was one man killed and five wounded; that of the enemy not known, but ſuppoſed conſiderable, from the precipitate manner of their declining the engagement.

ANNAPOLIS, May 21.

*Extract of a letter from col. Lawſon, to his excellency the governor of Virginia, taken from a Williamſburg paper, May 13, 1779.*

"I preſume your excellency by this time is pretty well informed of the ſtrength and movements of the enemy. From accounts which I have received, the cruel and horrid depredations and rapine committed on the unfortunate and defenceleſs inhabitants, who have fallen within their reach, exceed almoſt any thing yet heard of within the circle of their tragic diſplay of ſavage barbarity. Houſhold furniture, ſtocks of all kinds, houſes, and in ſhort almoſt every ſpecies of periſhable property, are effectually deſtroyed with unrelenting fury by thoſe devils incarnate; murder, rape, rapine, and violence, fill up the dark catalogue of their deteſtable tranſactions. They ſurpriſed and took a ſmall body of Frenchmen at the great bridge, whom they murdered immediately on the ſpot, to the amount of ſeven. The feelings of humanity are deeply wounded with reflections on the various and pointed cruelties exerciſed towards our ſuffering countrymen, and call aloud for the moſt vigorous and ſpirited exertions. The militia of this place, on being informed that arms were coming down for them, are much ſpirited up, and poſſeſs the greateſt deſire of revenge and retaliation."

*Extract of another letter from the ſame gentleman.*

"On my way down from Smithfield toward Suffolk, I met numbers of the unfortunate inhabitants flying from the rapid approach of the enemy, with ſuch circumſtances of diſtreſs, as language cannot paint. I feel no pleaſure (I believe your excellency will think) in enumerating and dwelling upon the diſtreſſes of our countrymen and fellow creatures, but on the preſent occaſion they exceed anything in imagination. The enemy are now in poſſeſſion of Suffolk, a part of which is actually in flames, and the whole will probably be ſo in a ſmall time."

*Baltimore, May 20, 1779.*

Joſeph White, of full age, being ſworn on the holy evangels of Almighty God, depoſeth and ſaith, That being upon the Bay ſide, between Hampton and Back river, he ſaw ſixteen ſail of ſhips, and five other ſmall veſſels, ſloops and ſchooners, which came to an anchor in Hampton road about four o'clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, which was the ninth day of this month; that the next day they went up to Portſmouth, and believes landed and took poſſeſſion of the fort. On the Tueſday, being the next day, he heard from a deſerter, who ſaid he ſaw them, that they marched to Suffolk with about three or four hundred men, and burnt it, and that they burnt and plundered as they went. That the deſerter informed this deponent, that yeſterday was appointed by the enemy for the burning Hampton, from that they intended to burn York and Williamſburg, and from that they intended to Baltimore. And this deponent further ſaith, that the deſerter further informed him, that the enemy's force was reported among themſelves to be about ſix thouſand, but that he the deſerter did not think they were above three thouſand, and thirty light-horſe. And this deponent further ſaith, that on the eighteenth of this month, in the town of Hampton, where he this deponent was, it was generally reported, that ſeventeen ſail of veſſels, two of which were very large, were within Cape Henry, and came to anchor upon the Horſeſhoe; that he this deponent went to Hampton church ſteeple himſelf, but it grew hazy, and he could ſee but one veſſel, which was ſquare rigged.

Sworn before GEO. LENDENBERGER.

(A copy)

---

TREASURY OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, *April 3, 1779.*

ORDERED, That all perſons who have been entruſted with public money before the 25th day of March laſt (and who are not accountable to the auditors of the army, or the commiſſioners of accounts at Albany) immediately tranſmit their accounts to the auditor-general for ſettlement, on failure whereof they will be proſecuted without further notice.

By order of the board of treaſury,

JOHN NICHOLSON, clerk.

*The ſeveral printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert this notice, and continue it in their papers ſix weeks.*

TREASURY-OFFICE, *April 5, 1779.*

RESOLVED, That the ſeveral commiſſioners of the continental loan-offices, treaſurers appointed to receive continental taxes, and others, authoriſed by congreſs to receive, collect, or exchange bills of the emiſſions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, be reſpectively directed to ſend to the treaſurer of loans as ſoon as may be after the firſt of June next, ſuch of the ſaid bills as they may poſſeſs, under the care of ſome continental officer and guard, taking triplicate receipts, agreeable to the following form, one of which is to be ſent to the treaſurer of loans by the ſaid officer, and another by ſome other conveyance.

"State of day of 177

"RECEIVED of of

"in the ſtate aforeſaid, caſes (or packages) marked and ſaid to contain

"dollars, in bills of the emiſſions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, which I promiſe to deliver to Francis Hopkinſon, Eſq; treaſurer of loans at Philadelphia, having ſigned duplicate receipts.

"Signed officer of the guard."

That ſuch caſes or packages be not received by the treaſurer of loans, unleſs accompanied with particular invoices, ſpecifying the numbers of the bundles in each caſe or package, and the contents of each bundle.

That one of the ſaid receipts be endorſed by the treaſurer of loans, on his receiving the caſes and packages mentioned therein, and delivered to the officer of the guard as his diſcharge.

By order of the board,

JOHN NICHOLSON, clerk.

*P. S. The printers in the ſeveral ſtates are deſired to publiſh the above three weeks ſucceſſively.*

---

Worceſter county, Maryland, May 18, 1779.

NOW in the gaol of this county, a NEGRO man called COLLINS, belonging to a gentleman (he ſays) living in New-Virginia, whoſe ſirname is Bell, and that he left him at Dover, in Kent county, in Delaware, ſome time in October, 1778; he is a ſmall black fellow, about 28 years of age. His maſter is deſired to come and pay charges and take him away.

ws BENJAMIN PURNELL, ſheriff.

---

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, May 10, 1779.

LOST by the ſubſcriber, the time when loſt uncertain, one State Loan-Office Certificate for 631 Dollars, No. 431, dated 24th July, 1778, payable to Mrs. Jean Stewart in three years from that date.

Any perſon, on delivering the aboſementioned Certificate to the ſubſcriber, or to Mr. Benjamin Harwood at the Loan-Office in Annapolis, ſhall have the above reward immediately paid them; and if offered for ſale, thoſe to whom it may be offered are requeſted to ſtop the ſame, and to make the perſon offering give an account how it came into their poſſeſſion. It can be of no uſe to any but the owner, as payment is ſtopt at the Loan-Office.

JAMES DICK.

---

April 20, 1779.

ANY perſons that are lawful heirs to Hugh Cloyd, late of Talbot county, in Maryland, deceaſed, by enquiring of Zadock Botfield, in ſame county, may hear of ſomething to their advantage.

---

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED May 10, 1779, from Annapolis, a certain JOHN BOWER, a new recruit for the firſt Maryland regiment; he is about twenty years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, was born in England, but has been from there about eight years: he had on, when he went away, a blue pluſh coat, red waiſtcoat, blue breeches, felt hat, and a pair of oſnabrig trouſers. Whoever takes up the ſaid deſerter, and delivers him to any officer of the Maryland line, or to me at Annapolis, ſhall receive the above reward from

ws JOSHUA LAMB, R. S.

---

To be SOLD at public vendue, on the premiſes, on the 20th day of May next, the following tracts of LAND, lying within one mile of Calvert county court-houſe, on the main road leading to Benedict ferry,

PART of four tracts of land, containing 306¼ acres, the title indiſputable. On the ſaid land is a good ſhingled framed dwelling houſe, 20 feet by 16, two rooms and two fire-places on the lower floor, with a large brick chimney, a framed clapboard kitchen 20 by 16, a corn-houſe and lumber-houſe, a milk-houſe, a paled garden 80 feet ſquare, a 40 feet tobacco-houſe, and one log dwelling-houſe; 269 bearing apple trees, and one young orchard of 217 trees, about 300 young peach trees, and a nurſery of 5 or 400 apple trees, and very good ſwamp ground for meadow; about 150 acres of wood land, with a large quantity of timber and large poplar trees. The quality of the ſoil and improvements will be beſt known by viewing the land. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, who live on the ſaid land.

TALBOT, JOHN, FRANCIS, & REBECCAH WILLIAMS.

*ANNAPOLIS:* Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the OLD PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-Street.*